BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

Ministry of
Management Services

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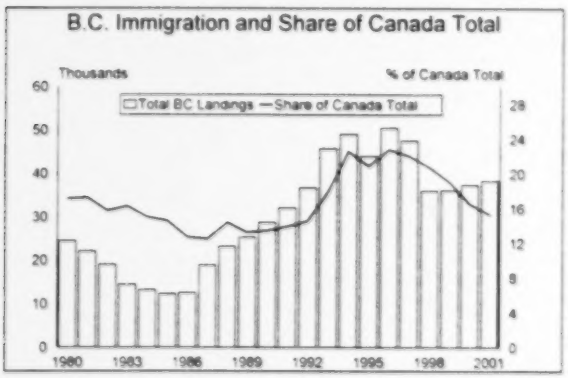
Immigration Highlights ◆ Third Quarter 2002

Immigration to B.C. and Canada has dropped significantly during the third quarter of 2002 . . .

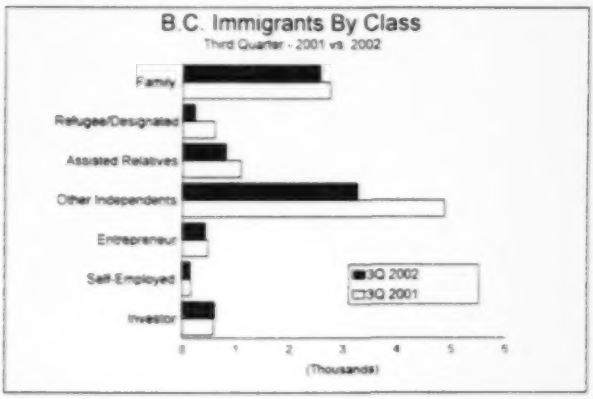
Total immigrant landings in B.C. during the third quarter of 2002 were 7,983 persons. This number is much lower than the 10,485 persons landed during the third quarter of 2001, representing a decline of almost 24%. However, B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrants declined only slightly from 15.5% to 15.1% between the two periods.

Total landings for Canada also dropped significantly from 69,850 persons recorded in the third quarter of last year to 52,885 this year. B.C. is the third most popular destination for immigrants. During the third quarter of 2002, Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 30,410 with Quebec second at 9,407 immigrants.



Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the third quarter of 2002, 50.7% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 31.9% were in the Family Class. The number of immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes showed a decline when compared to the same quarter of last year.



B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of business immigrants to Canada. B.C. attracted 31.0% of all entrepreneur immigrants and 45.4% of all investor immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period. In fact, B.C. received more investor immigrants than any other provinces in the third quarter of 2002. Business immigrants represented 14.6% of all landings to B.C. during the third quarter of 2002.

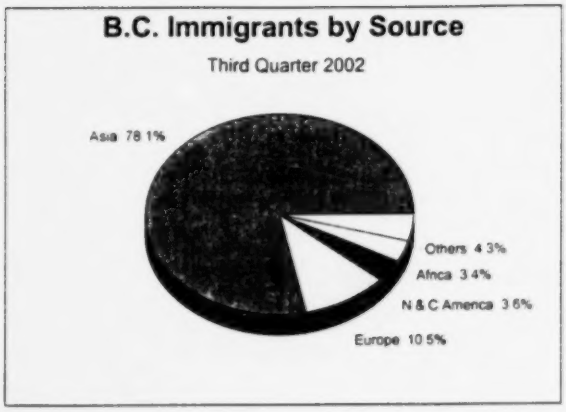
B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugees and immigrants in the designated classes.

During the third quarter of 2002, B.C. received a total of 225 refugees. This represents 6.2% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 15.1%.

Asia is still the leading source . . .

Asian immigrants represented 78.1% of all landings in B.C. During the third quarter of 2002, six of the top ten source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. China Mainland, the leading source of immigrants, accounted for most of the immigrants in the Investor class and skilled worker classes. India, the second top source country, was the source of most family immigrants to B.C. South Korea was the major source of Entrepreneur immigrants to B.C. during the period. Iran, Pakistan and China Mainland were the main sources of refugees to B.C.



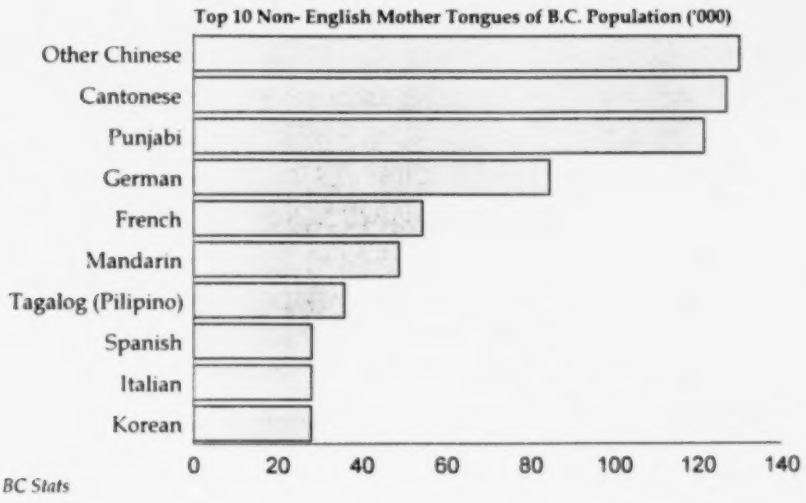
Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

More than 90% of immigrants who landed in B.C. during the third quarter of 2002 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*
Jun 2002	*Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply*
Feb 2002	*Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2001	*Federal Immigration Plan for 2002*
Sep 2001	*Immigrants from South Korea*
Jun 2001	*Immigrants from India*
Feb 2001	*Welfare Benefits and Recent B.C. Immigrants (IMDB Series)*
Dec 2000	*Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Sep 2000	*Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Jun 2000	*Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)*
Feb 2000	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Nov 1999	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants*
Aug 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Jun 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants*
Feb 1999	*Immigrants to B.C. from China-Mainland*
Oct 1998	*Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants*
Jul 1998	*Foreign Students Studying in British Columbia*
Apr 1998	*B.C. Immigrant Population, Ethnicity, and Language*
Jan 1998	*A Tale of Three Immigrant Cities*
Oct 1997	*Immigration from APEC Members*

In 2001, one in every four British Columbians reported a single mother tongue other than English. . .



Mother tongue refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the Census. In 2001, about seventy-five per cent of the B.C. population reported English as their mother tongue, indicating a decline from the 76.5 per cent reported five years ago in the 1996 Census. French was reported by 1.4 per cent of the province's population as their mother tongue. Nationally, 58.5 per cent of the Canadian population reported English and 22.6 per cent reported French as their mother tongue. Including English and French, there were a total of 125 languages tabulated in the 2001 Census for mother tongues. There were 1.3 per cent of the B.C. population (or 48,750 persons) who reported more than one mother tongue (multiple responses).

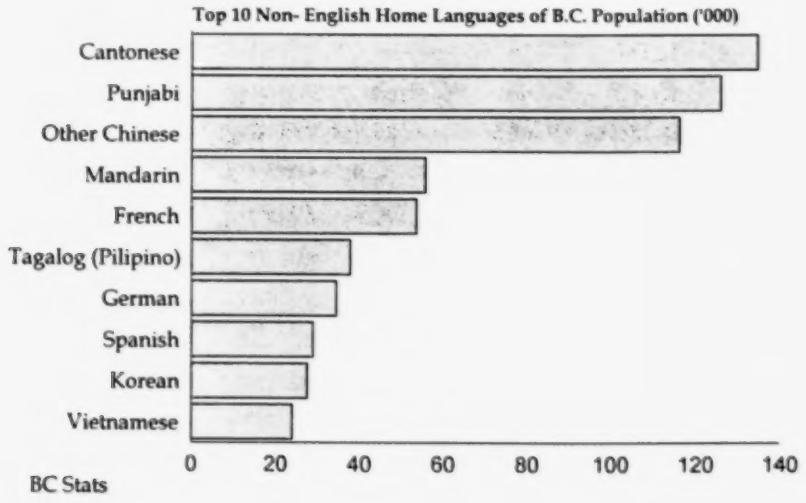
After English, Chinese was the second most spoken mother tongue. A total of 307,995 persons in the province reported having a Chinese mother tongue in 2001. This represented 32.8 per cent of the B.C. population with a non-official mother tongue, or 8.0 per cent of all British Columbians who reported a single mother tongue. This ratio is high for B.C. when compared to the 2.9 per cent with Chinese mother tongue in the overall population of Canada. Also, the population with a Chinese mother tongue has been growing significantly over the last two census periods. The number from the 1996 Census was 252,405 persons, indicating an increase of 22.0 per over the five years between 1996 and 2001. The majority of the Chinese speaking population lived in the Lower Mainland. In 2001, 95.2 per cent of the people who had a Chinese mother tongue lived in the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area. The major Chinese dialects spoken were Cantonese and Mandarin, representing 41.3 per cent and 15.9 per cent of all reported Chinese mother tongues, respectively.

Punjabi and German were the other major mother tongues spoken in British Columbia. They respectively accounted for 13.0 per cent and 9.0 per cent of the province's population having a non-official mother tongue. The other common mother tongues included Tagalog, Spanish, Italian, Korean, Dutch, Vietnamese and Persian.

While European languages were still the dominating mother tongues in the province, the number of people having an Asian mother tongue has been increasing due to the high influx of Asian immigrants over the last two decades. Over the five years from 1997 to 2001, about three in every four immigrants who arrived in the province were from Asia, and more than 150,000 Asian immigrants had landed in B.C. during that period. A very high proportion of these recent immigrants having a non-English mother tongue had no knowledge of English or French at the time of the Census. For example, 30.5 per cent of the population with a Chinese tongue reported not knowing either English or French. Overall, there were 2.7 per cent of British Columbians who could not speak, write or understand either official language in 2001.

Home language is the language a person speaks at home most of the time. Home language may or may not be a person's mother tongue. A majority of the most common non-official home languages were Asian languages. Cantonese and Punjabi, apart from English, were the top two most spoken languages at home. In 2001, 134,670 persons spoke Cantonese and 125,920 spoke Punjabi at home.

Some people speak more than one language at home and a very high proportion of the multi-lingual population spoke English and their non-English mother tongue at home. On the other hand, there were people who speak only their mother tongue at home. For example, in 2001, more than half of the Cantonese speaking people spoke only Cantonese at home. Population who reported a European home language tended to speak more than one language at home and were relatively less likely to speak only their mother tongue at home.



B.C. Population by Mother Tongue – 2001 Census

English	2,825,780	Hebrew	810
Chinese, n.o.s.	130,330	Amharic	750
Cantonese	127,160	Sinhalese	725
Punjabi	121,740	Sino-Tibetan languages, n.i.e.	640
German	84,605	Shuswap	630
French	54,400	Kurdish	620
Mandarin	48,880	Indo-Iranian languages, n.i.e.	615
Tagalog (Pilipino)	35,940	Latvian (Lettish)	595
Spanish	28,235	Yiddish	565
Italian	28,165	Nishga	505
Korean	28,105	Malayalam	495
Dutch	26,745	Bantu languages, n.i.e.	440
Vietnamese	23,220	Frisian	430
Persian (Farsi)	21,290	Flemish	420
Hindi	20,295	Gaelic languages	420
Japanese	17,900	Niger-Congo languages, n.i.e.	410
Polish	17,320	Nootka	405
Russian	14,920	Athapaskan languages, n.i.e.	395
Portuguese	14,155	Thompson (Ntlakapamux)	390
Ukrainian	13,605	Icelandic	380
Hungarian	10,775	Lithuanian	345
Croatian	8,520	Welsh	345
Greek	6,685	Tsimshian	340
Danish	6,565	Telugu	330
Arabic	6,235	Twi	320
Gujarati	6,200	Turkic languages, n.i.e.	300
Malayo-Polynesian languages, n.i.e.	5,885	Creoles	295
Czech	5,835	Ojibway	285
Romanian	5,170	African languages, n.i.e.	275
Finnish	5,120	Aboriginal languages, n.i.e.	250
Serbian	4,670	Maltese	235
Urdu	4,410	Pashto	235
Norwegian	3,850	Semitic languages, n.i.e.	235
Serbo-Croatian	3,305	Swahili	235
Swedish	3,265	Tigrinya	230
Slovak	2,820	Marathi	210
Malay-Bahasa	2,265	Konkani	155
Tamil	2,250	Haida	145
Slavic languages, n.i.e.	1,810	Romance languages, n.i.e.	145
Sindhi	1,775	Kutenai	125
Other languages	1,630	Macedonian	110
Germanic languages, n.i.e.	1,625	South Slave	100
Hakka	1,625	Austro-Asiatic languages, n.i.e.	90
Salish languages, n.i.e.	1,555	Dene	70
Turkish	1,505	Asiatic languages, n.i.e.	55
Khmer (Cambodian)	1,360	Byelorussian	55
Slovenian	1,335	Inuktitut (Eskimo)	50
Somali	1,315	Kannada	50
Carrier	1,235	Algonquian languages, n.i.e.	35
Thai	1,235	Blackfoot	35
Estonian	1,190	Dakota/Sioux	25
Cree	1,180	Chipewyan	20
Bengali	1,165	Dogrib	20
Lao	1,125	Iroquoian languages, n.i.e.	15
Bulgarian	910	Kutchin-Gwich'in (Loucheux)	10
Gitksan	905	Malecite	10
Armenian	900	Micmac	10
Wakashan languages, n.i.e.	865	Mohawk	10
Chilcotin	810	Tlingit	10

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
July to September, 2002
Total Landings: 7,983 Persons

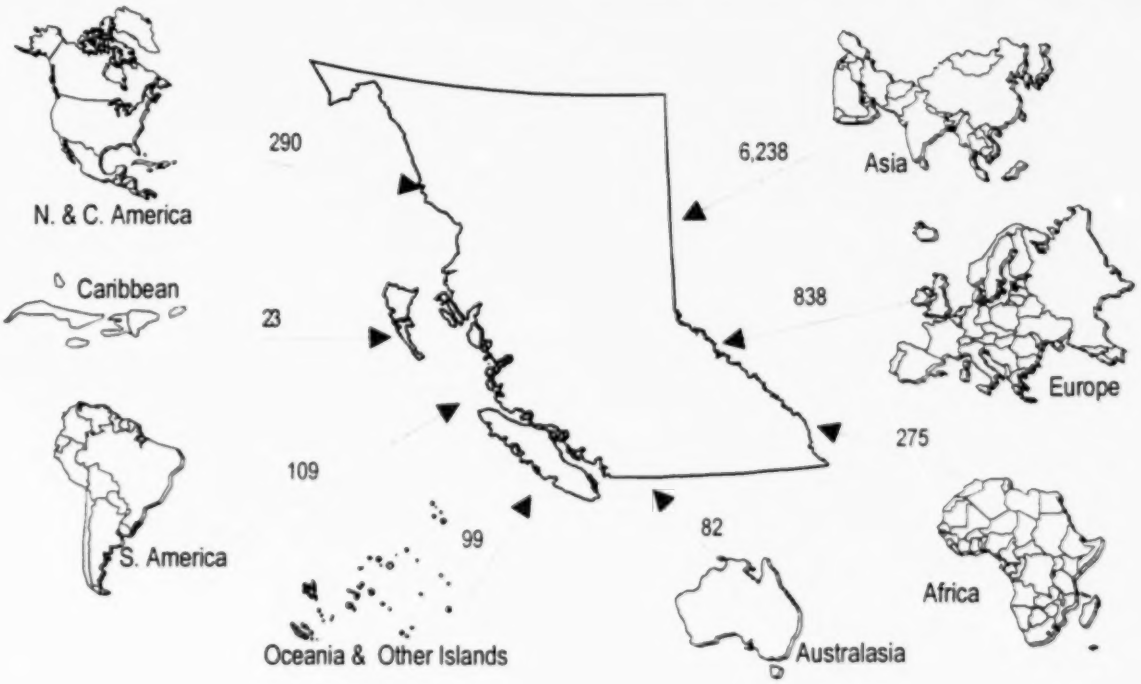


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - July to September, 2002

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	660	178	838	9,138	9.2%
Africa	249	26	275	5,487	5.0%
Asia	5,833	403	6,238	31,856	19.6%
China-Mainland	1,819	69	1,890	7,405	25.5%
India	982	149	1,131	6,694	16.9%
Taiwan	596	21	617	825	74.8%
Hong Kong	104	3	107	347	30.8%
Australasia	64	18	82	284	28.9%
N & C America	215	75	290	1,506	19.3%
U.S.A.	128	65	193	960	20.1%
Caribbean	19	4	23	2,166	1.1%
South America	93	16	109	2,085	5.2%
Oceania	94	5	99	221	44.8%
Not Stated	28	3	29	142	20.4%
All Areas	**7,255**	**728**	**7,983**	**52,885**	**15.1%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *January, 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Social & Humanitarian: Refugee & Designated	Social & Humanitarian: Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Economic: Other Independents	Economic: Entre-preneurs	Economic: Self Employed	Economic: Investor	Economic: Total	Retired	Grand Total
1989	8,496	2,617	11,113	1,594	6,745	3,193	288	952	12,772	1,386	25,271
1990	10,556	2,617	13,173	2,222	6,247	3,559	430	2,011	14,469	1,454	29,096
1991	12,685	3,251	15,936	2,152	6,230	2,913	328	2,785	14,408	1,958	32,302
1992	15,098	2,992	18,090	2,436	4,891	3,965	480	4,527	16,299	2,603	36,992
1993	18,435	1,489	19,924	3,377	7,273	4,072	674	6,867	22,263	3,735	45,922
1994	17,496	1,544	19,040	5,985	9,042	4,172	744	6,292	26,235	3,820	49,095
1995	15,307	1,991	17,298	7,827	11,801	3,509	956	3,038	27,131	159	44,588
1996	14,277	3,047	17,324	8,545	16,811	4,231	1,563	3,446	34,596	107	52,027
1997	12,882	2,459	15,341	7,198	18,454	3,335	1,249	2,255	32,491	18	47,850
1998	11,051	2,346	13,397	3,791	14,532	1,917	746	1,599	22,585	-	35,982
1999	10,986	1,995	12,981	3,219	15,870	1,860	659	1,501	23,109	9	36,099
2000	10,973	2,644	13,617	3,220	16,795	1,766	633	1,376	23,790	-	37,407
2001	11,745	2,215	13,960	3,588	17,051	1,607	441	1,665	24,352	-	38,312
2001/1	3,028	490	3,518	856	4,220	367	106	322	5,871	-	9,389
2001/2	2,979	600	3,579	1,049	5,131	481	112	411	7,184	-	10,763
2001/3	2,742	589	3,331	1,075	4,869	471	162	577	7,154	-	10,485
2002/1	3,236	654	3,890	942	3,663	290	151	591	5,637	-	9,527
2002/2	3,885	703	4,588	1,068	3,706	264	166	377	5,581	-	10,169
2002/3	2,543	225	2,768	798	3,253	420	143	601	5,215	-	7,983

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Social & Humanitarian: Refugee & Designated	Social & Humanitarian: Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Economic: Other Independents	Economic: Entre-preneurs	Economic: Self Employed	Economic: Investor	Economic: Total	Retired	Grand Total
1989	60,631	36,857	97,488	21,436	51,494	12,941	2,304	2,271	90,446	3,568	191,502
1990	74,069	40,233	114,302	25,595	54,280	12,392	1,980	4,251	98,498	3,602	216,402
1991	86,895	54,054	140,949	22,310	48,072	9,965	1,958	5,252	87,557	4,247	232,753
1992	100,668	52,351	153,019	20,030	47,835	15,873	2,820	9,695	96,253	5,543	254,815
1993	112,575	30,631	143,206	23,028	50,017	16,706	3,391	12,625	105,767	7,750	256,723
1994	94,093	20,455	114,548	27,500	47,471	14,193	2,744	10,481	102,389	7,437	224,374
1995	77,324	28,544	105,868	29,322	57,921	11,432	2,854	5,164	106,693	304	212,865
1996	68,296	32,192	100,488	28,880	74,074	11,909	4,375	6,176	125,414	147	226,049
1997	59,891	27,662	87,553	25,490	83,013	10,406	3,927	5,593	128,429	46	216,028
1998	50,800	25,375	76,175	14,960	69,255	6,618	2,626	4,534	97,993	8	174,176
1999	55,249	25,415	80,664	14,780	81,460	6,155	2,595	4,265	109,255	9	189,928
2000	60,547	30,535	91,082	18,403	104,184	6,182	2,530	4,952	136,251	9	227,342
2001	66,681	28,112	94,793	21,680	119,365	6,095	2,156	6,334	155,630	-	250,423
2001/1	15,801	7,322	23,123	4,717	27,401	1,254	470	1,478	35,320	-	58,443
2001/2	17,665	7,528	25,193	6,340	34,663	1,619	605	1,610	44,837	-	70,030
2001/3	16,450	5,903	22,353	6,938	35,618	2,088	714	2,139	47,497	-	69,850
2002/1	17,150	8,280	25,430	5,286	27,702	1,232	508	1,366	36,094	-	61,524
2002/2	20,318	8,041	28,359	7,029	34,335	1,209	542	1,166	44,281	-	72,640
2002/3	14,102	3,639	17,741	5,127	26,801	1,353	538	1,325	35,144	-	52,885

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian: Family	Social & Humanitarian: Refugee & Designated	Social & Humanitarian: Total	Economic: Assisted Relatives	Economic: Other Independents	Economic: Entre-preneurs	Economic: Self Employed	Economic: Investor	Economic: Total	Retired	Grand Total
1989	14.0%	7.1%	11.4%	7.4%	13.1%	24.7%	12.5%	41.9%	14.1%	38.8%	13.2%
1990	14.3%	6.5%	11.5%	8.7%	11.5%	28.7%	21.7%	47.3%	14.7%	40.4%	13.4%
1991	14.6%	6.0%	11.3%	9.6%	13.0%	29.2%	16.8%	53.0%	16.5%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	11.8%	12.2%	10.2%	25.0%	17.0%	46.7%	16.9%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	13.9%	14.7%	14.5%	24.4%	19.9%	54.4%	21.0%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.5%	16.6%	21.8%	19.0%	29.4%	27.1%	60.0%	25.6%	51.4%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	7.0%	16.3%	26.7%	20.4%	30.7%	33.5%	58.8%	25.4%	52.3%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	9.5%	17.2%	29.6%	22.7%	35.5%	35.7%	55.8%	27.6%	72.8%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.9%	17.5%	28.2%	22.2%	32.0%	31.8%	40.3%	25.3%	39.1%	22.1%
1998	21.8%	9.2%	17.6%	25.3%	21.0%	29.0%	28.4%	35.3%	23.0%	-	20.7%
1999	19.9%	7.8%	16.1%	21.8%	19.5%	30.2%	25.4%	35.2%	21.2%	100.0%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.7%	15.0%	17.5%	16.1%	28.6%	25.0%	27.8%	17.5%	-	16.5%
2001	17.6%	7.9%	14.7%	16.5%	14.3%	26.4%	20.5%	26.3%	15.6%	-	15.3%
2001/1	19.2%	6.7%	15.2%	18.1%	15.4%	29.3%	22.6%	21.8%	16.6%	-	16.1%
2001/2	16.9%	8.0%	14.2%	16.5%	14.8%	29.7%	18.5%	25.5%	16.0%	-	15.4%
2001/3	16.7%	10.0%	14.9%	15.5%	13.7%	22.6%	22.7%	27.0%	15.1%	-	15.0%
2002/1	18.9%	7.9%	15.3%	17.8%	13.2%	23.5%	29.7%	43.3%	15.6%	-	15.5%
2002/2	19.1%	8.7%	16.2%	15.2%	10.8%	21.8%	30.6%	32.3%	12.6%	-	14.0%
2002/3	18.0%	6.2%	15.6%	15.6%	12.1%	31.0%	26.6%	45.4%	14.8%	-	15.1%

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *January, 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
July - September, 2002

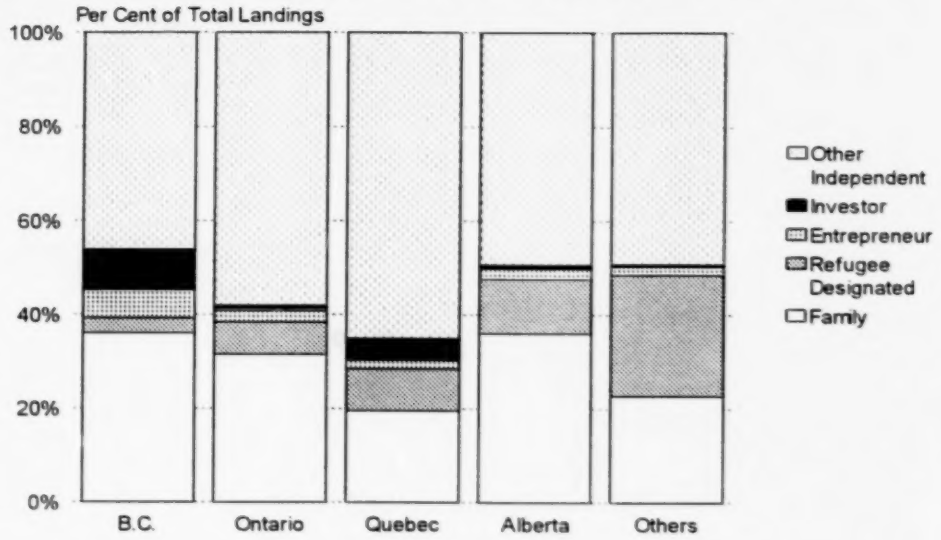


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Province	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	
2001										
NFLD	88	157	245	17	139	3	-	-	159	404
P.E.I.	36	50	86	6	22	1	13	7	49	135
N.S.	443	267	710	130	614	187	41	32	1,004	1,714
N.B.	199	231	430	32	308	8	3	23	374	804
Que	8,472	7,176	15,648	614	16,721	866	307	3,364	21,872	37,520
Ont	39,037	14,382	53,419	15,438	74,568	3,037	936	1,147	95,126	148,545
Man	1,097	1,161	2,258	252	1,939	39	91	4	2,325	4,583
Sask	402	595	997	84	532	16	24	50	706	1,703
Alta	4,953	1,874	6,827	1,508	7,385	328	296	42	9,559	16,386
B.C.	11,745	2,215	13,960	3,588	17,051	1,607	441	1,665	24,352	38,312
Territories	75	1	76	11	66	3	4	-	84	160
Not Stated	134	3	137	-	20	-	-	-	20	157
Canada	66,681	28,112	94,793	21,680	119,365	6,095	2,156	6,334	155,630	250,423
2002 Third Quarter										
NFLD	14	21	35	5	26	-	-	-	31	66
P.E.I.	3	2	5	-	-	-	2	-	2	7
N.S.	80	52	132	22	126	24	7	2	181	313
N.B.	30	37	67	11	82	5	-	3	101	168
Que	1,787	820	2,607	209	5,933	165	73	420	6,800	9,407
Ont	8,372	1,808	10,180	3,670	15,370	671	241	278	20,230	30,410
Man	198	229	427	61	544	-	21	-	626	1,053
Sask	78	135	213	31	113	5	2	1	152	365
Alta	980	310	1,290	318	1,339	63	46	20	1,786	3,076
B.C.	2,543	225	2,768	798	3,253	420	143	601	5,215	7,983
Territories	17	-	17	2	6	-	3	-	11	28
Not Stated	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	9
Canada	14,102	3,639	17,741	5,127	26,801	1,353	538	1,325	35,144	52,885

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *January, 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source Countries by Class

July - September, 2002

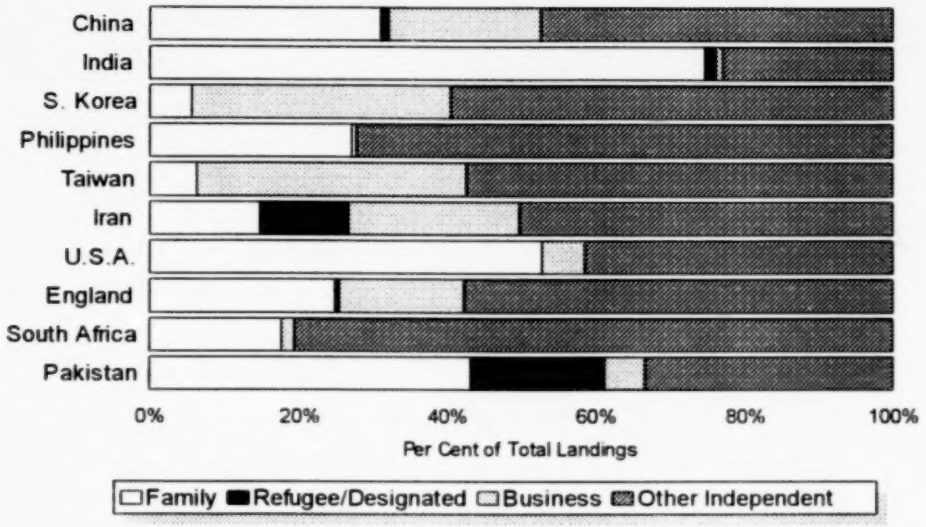


Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, July to September, 2002

	Social & Humanitarian			Economic					
Province	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	205	11	216	93	440	54	23	12	622	838
Africa	55	50	105	42	122	6	-	-	170	275
Asia	1,992	141	2,133	614	2,463	345	107	576	4,105	6,238
Australasia	27	-	27	13	33	-	6	3	55	82
N&C America	130	1	131	8	131	13	7	-	159	290
Caribbean	18	4	22	1	-	-	-	-	1	23
S. America	38	6	44	6	52	2	-	5	65	109
Oceania & Isl.	66	7	73	17	9	-	-	-	26	99
Not Stated	12	5	17	4	3	-	-	5	12	29
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	588	20	608	59	835	62	21	305	1,282	1,890
India	844	16	860	102	158	8	2	1	271	1,131
South Korea	42	-	42	65	383	100	29	135	712	754
Philippines	175	-	175	156	310	4	-	-	470	645
Taiwan	39	-	39	67	287	71	46	107	578	617
Iran	37	30	67	23	103	37	6	15	184	251
U.S.A.	102	-	102	4	76	4	7	-	91	193
England	47	1	48	18	91	25	5	2	141	189
South Africa	21	-	21	9	87	2	-	-	98	119
Pakistan	48	20	68	18	19	6	-	-	43	111
Hong Kong	33	-	33	27	29	11	-	7	74	107
Singapore	10	-	10	11	62	11	-	6	90	100
Russia	25	2	27	6	59	5	-	-	70	97
Ukraine	25	1	26	5	63	-	-	-	68	94
Fiji	66	7	73	12	4	-	-	-	16	89
Romania	18	-	18	6	52	-	-	-	58	76
United Arab Emirates	3	-	3	20	42	5	3	-	70	73
Japan	29	-	29	2	37	-	-	-	39	68
Vietnam	64	-	64	3	1	-	-	-	4	68
Mexico	16	-	16	4	43	1	-	-	48	64
Others	311	128	439	181	312	68	24	23	808	1,247
All Sources	**2,543**	**225**	**2,768**	**798**	**3,253**	**420**	**143**	**601**	**5,215**	**7,983**

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *January, 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Assisted Relatives Class-Includes relatives (distant) who, like all independent immigrants, are assessed against economic selection criteria, but also receive "points" because family members already in Canada are willing to help them become established.

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Convention Refugees-Includes those persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nations Refugee Convention.

Dependent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who require sponsorship in Canada.

Designated Class-Includes those persons assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria who do not qualify as convention refugees under the United Nations' definition of refugees. In this Highlights, Designated Class also includes persons under the Deferred Removal Order Class in which landed immigrant status was granted to immigration applicants or unqualified refugee claimants after a deportation decision was revoked.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Independent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who do not require sponsorship in Canada.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Independents-Includes those persons selected on the basis of the "point system", which measures the potential for successful establishment in Canada.

Retired Class-For immigration purposes a retiree is an independent immigrant (i.e. without sponsorship) 55 year or older with sufficient funds to maintain an adequate life style without government aid while living in Canada. This class has been eliminated in August 1991. Current landings in this class were immigrants who started the application process prior to the removal of this class.

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA

BC STATS

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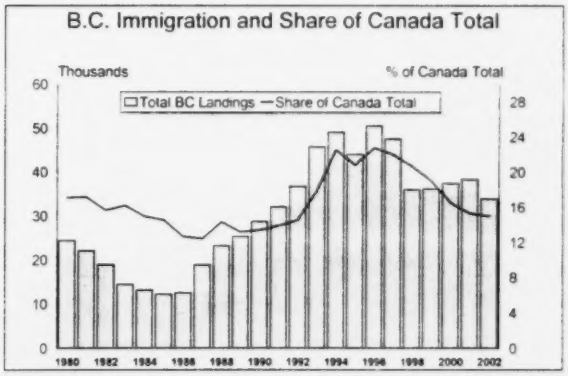
March, 2003
Issue: 02-4

Immigration Highlights ◆ Fourth Quarter 2002

B.C. share of immigrants remained stable in the fourth quarter of 2002 while overall landings in Canada had declined . . .

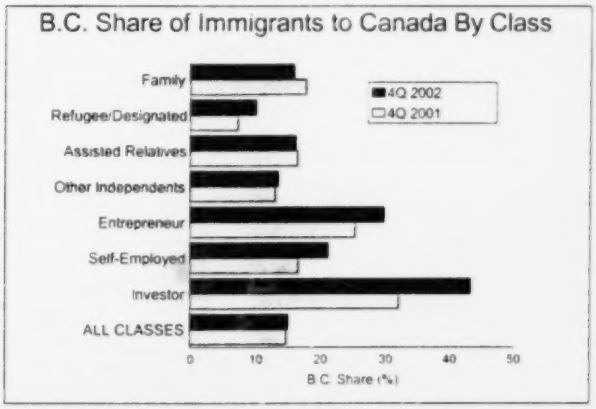
Total immigrant landings in B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2002 were 6,222 persons. This number is lower than the 7,670 persons landed during the fourth quarter of 2001, representing a decline of almost 19%. However, B.C.'s share of total Canadian immigrants was up slightly from 14.7% to 15.0% between the two periods.

Total landings for Canada also dropped significantly from 52,097 persons recorded in the fourth quarter of last year to 41,541 this year. B.C. is the third most popular destination for immigrants. During the fourth quarter of 2002, Ontario received the greatest number of immigrants at 22,418 with Quebec second at 7,751 immigrants.



Skilled workers and sponsored family members formed the majority of immigrants . . .

Family reunification and filling labour market needs have always been major themes in Canadian immigration policy. As a result, immigrants admitted under the Family, Assisted Relatives, and Other Independents classes have dominated the other classes of immigrants to Canada and British Columbia. Of all landings to B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2002, 46.6% were in the Assisted Relatives or Other Independents Classes, and 35.6% were in the Family Class. The number of immigrants admitted under the skilled worker classes showed a decline when compared to the same quarter of last year.



B.C. is the favoured destination for business immigrants . . .

B.C. tends to receive a relatively higher share of business immigrants to Canada. B.C. attracted 29.8% of all entrepreneur immigrants and 43.3% of all investor immigrants who arrived in Canada during this period. In fact, B.C. received more investor immigrants than any other provinces in the fourth quarter of 2002. Business immigrants represented 9.7% of all landings to B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2002.

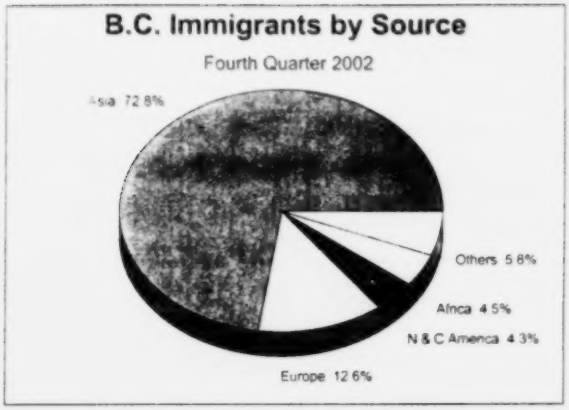
B.C. receives a relatively lower number of refugee immigrants . . .

Compared to other provinces, B.C. receives a much lower share of refugees and immigrants in the designated classes.

During the fourth quarter of 2002, B.C. received a total of 507 refugees. This represents 10.1% of the total for Canada, which is a disproportionally lower share when compared to the overall immigrant share of 15%.

Asia is still the leading source . . .

Asian immigrants represented 72.8% of all landings in B.C. During the fourth quarter of 2002, seven of the top ten source countries of immigrants to B.C. were all in Asia. China Mainland, the leading source of immigrants, accounted for most of the immigrants in the Investor class and skilled worker classes. India, the second top source country, was the source of most family immigrants to B.C. South Korea was the major source of Entrepreneur immigrants to B.C. during the period. Afghanistan, Sudan, Iran and Pakistan were the main sources of refugees to B.C.



Most immigrants settled in the Greater Vancouver Area . . .

Three in every four immigrants who landed in B.C. during the fourth quarter of 2002 reported an intended destination within the Greater Vancouver area. A relatively higher proportion of immigrants from non-Asian countries settled outside the Greater Vancouver area.

Previously Released Feature Articles

Jan 2003	*Mother Tongue and Home Language*
Sep 2002	*English Language Ability of Recent Immigrants*
Jun 2002	*Immigrants as a Source of Labour Supply*
Feb 2002	*Refugee Immigrants to British Columbia*
Dec 2001	*Federal Immigration Plan for 2002*
Sep 2001	*Immigrants from South Korea*
Jun 2001	*Immigrants from India*
Feb 2001	*Welfare Benefits and Recent B.C. Immigrants (IMDB Series)*
Dec 2000	*Mother Tongue of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Sep 2000	*Occupations of Recent Immigrants to British Columbia*
Jun 2000	*Recent Change in British Columbia Immigration Levels (An Update)*
Feb 2000	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Nov 1999	*Income Characteristics of Recent Immigrants*
Aug 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants (continued)*
Jun 1999	*Interprovincial Mobility of Recent Immigrants*
Feb 1999	*Immigrants to B.C. from China-Mainland*
Oct 1998	*Interprovincial Mobility of Immigrants*
Jul 1998	*Foreign Students Studying in British Columbia*
Apr 1998	*B.C. Immigrant Population, Ethnicity, and Language*
Jan 1998	*A Tale of Three Immigrant Cities*

Special Feature: Earnings of Recent Canadian Immigrants

The 2001 Census data show that recent immigrants to Canada earned a significantly lower income than that of the Canadian born. According to Statistics Canada, immigrants aged 25 to 54 who arrived in Canada between 1990 and 2000 earned an average income of $33,900 in year 2000. These earnings were about 25 per cent lower than the average amount earned by the Canadian born. However, the proportion of immigrants who earned less than $20,000 was about the same as the proportion in the Canadian born population. In 1990, about 4 in every 10 immigrants or Canadian born persons earned less than that threshold.

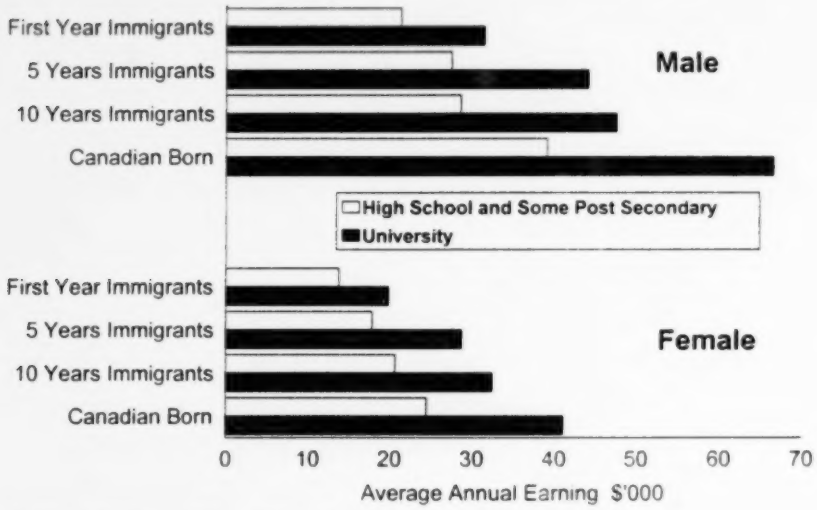
In the past, immigrants tended to catch up or even exceed the income levels of the Canadian born after the immigrants had worked in Canada for a period of time. During the 1980's, immigrants who arrived in 1971 started out with an average annual income level about 30 per cent lower than that of the Canadian born, but in 10 years they were making more than the Canadian born. However, earnings of immigrants seemed to have been declining since the 1980's. In 1990, immigrants who had been in Canada for 10 years only reached about 90 per cent of the earnings of the Canadian born. In year 2000, the same comparison shows that immigrants only reached about 80 per cent of the earning levels of the Canadian born.

Immigrant Earnings as a percentage of Earnings of the Canadian Born

Years in Canada	Male Immigrants			Female Immigrants		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
1 year	71.6%	63.4%	63.1%	64.7%	70.0%	60.5%
2 years	86.9%	73.3%	71.4%	79.3%	79.8%	68.4%
3 years	93.4%	77.0%	75.5%	84.4%	84.4%	71.7%
4 years	88.8%	77.1%	77.3%	87.8%	82.0%	74.3%
5 years	92.7%	78.5%	77.1%	91.7%	83.8%	77.4%
6 years	93.5%	81.5%	76.5%	94.9%	83.3%	77.8%
7 years	95.1%	84.5%	76.6%	97.9%	87.3%	76.8%
8 years	89.9%	97.5%	75.2%	96.3%	94.6%	80.2%
9 years	97.3%	97.2%	78.3%	103.1%	93.7%	82.2%
10 years	100.4%	90.1%	79.8%	103.1%	93.3%	87.3%

Education and language skills were highly associated with income performance of recent immigrants. Recent immigrants tended to have relatively higher education qualifications than did the Canadian born. The 2001 Census show that about 23 per cent of the Canadian born population aged 25 to 54 had a university degree, whereas 40 per cent of the 805,000 enumerated immigrants in the same age group who arrived during the 1990's reported having a university degree. Immigrants with university education tended to earn a higher income than that of immigrants without university education. Also, university-educated immigrants, having been in the country for 10 or more years, tended to earn more than the Canadian born population who had no university education. However, these settled immigrants tended to earn less than their university-educated Canadian born counterparts. In addition, the gap in earnings between these university-educated immigrants and Canadian born was narrower two decades ago. In 1990, earnings of male immigrants in this category were about 14 per cent below what their Canadian born counterparts earned, whereas in year 2000 the gap had widened to 29 per cent.

2000 Average Annual Earnings of Population Aged 25 to 54
Immigrants vs. Canadian Born



Prepared By: BC STATS Source: 2001 Census

A majority of the highly educated immigrants worked in high demand occupations that required high skills. However, there were many university-educated immigrants working in low skill jobs. In 2002, a large proportion of male immigrants was involved in occupations related to computer and information systems. Of the 176,495 enumerated male immigrants aged 25-54 who arrived in Canada between 1990 and 1999 and who had a university degree, about 34,000 (or 19.3%) had a job in 2001 working in the computer and information technology industries. On the other hand, a number of these university-educated immigrants were engaged in lower pay occupations such as restaurant managers/helpers, taxi or truck drivers, security guards and janitors/caretakers. Again, these university-educated immigrants earned less than their Canadian born counterparts in year 2000 in almost every occupation group reported in the Census.

Canadian official language ability of recent immigrants is believed to be another contributing factor for the earning differences between immigrants and the Canadian born population, as well as between immigrants themselves. Regardless of how long they had been in Canada, immigrants who had knowledge of at least one official language earned a significantly higher income than that of those who had none. However, immigrants who knew either English or French still earned less than their Canadian counterparts.

Earnings in Year 2000 - Immigrants vs. Canadian Born (Aged 25-54)

	Knowledge of at least one Official Language		No Knowledge of Official Language	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Immigrants in Canada 1 yr	$28,739	$17,627	$20,946	$14,101
Immigrants in Canada 5 yr	$35,301	$22,677	$22,071	$14,369
Immigrants in Canada 10 yr	$36,305	$25,326	$25,754	$19,664
Canadian Born	**$45,002**	**$28,745**		

B.C. Immigration by Area of Last Permanent Residence
October to December, 2002
Total Landings: 6,222 Persons

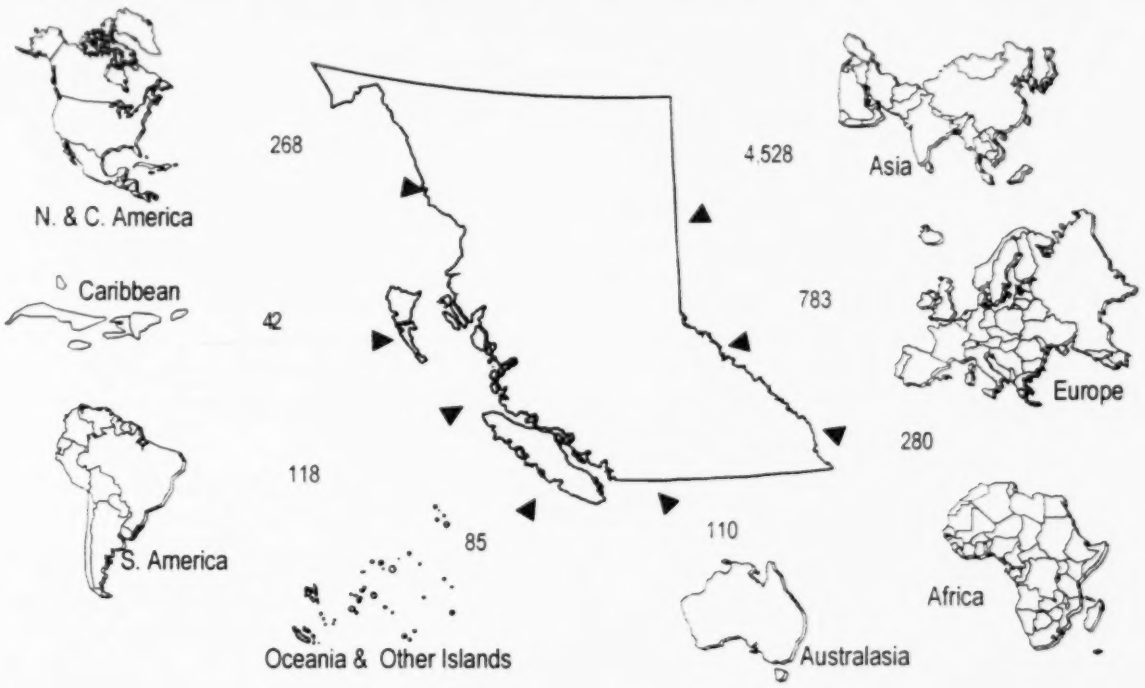


Table 1: Immigrant Landings to B.C. and Canada - October to December, 2002

SOURCE	Vancouver Area	Rest of B.C. *	Total B.C.	Canada	B.C. as a % of Canada
Europe	547	236	783	7,515	10.4%
Africa	231	49	280	4,167	6.7%
Asia	3,514	1,014	4,528	24,383	18.6%
China-Mainland	1,388	235	1,623	6,107	26.6%
India	423	306	729	4,305	16.9%
Taiwan	158	55	213	338	63.0%
Hong Kong	66	34	100	270	37.0%
Australasia	76	34	110	281	39.1%
N & C America	171	97	268	1,743	15.4%
U.S.A.	120	71	191	1,186	16.1%
Caribbean	30	12	42	1,410	3.0%
South America	100	18	118	1,813	6.5%
Oceania	49	36	85	177	48.0%
Not Stated	6	2	8	52	15.4%
All Areas	**4,724**	**1,498**	**6,222**	**41,541**	**15.0%**

** "Rest of B.C." also includes immigrants with unknown destination. Many might have been destined for Vancouver Area.*

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Table 2: Immigrant Landings by Class

- British Columbia -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	
1989	8,496	2,617	11,113	1,594	6,745	3,193	288	952	12,772	1,386	25,271
1990	10,556	2,617	13,173	2,222	6,247	3,559	430	2,011	14,469	1,454	29,096
1991	12,685	3,251	15,936	2,152	6,230	2,913	328	2,785	14,408	1,958	32,302
1992	15,098	2,992	18,090	2,436	4,891	3,965	480	4,527	16,299	2,603	36,992
1993	18,435	1,489	19,924	3,377	7,273	4,072	674	6,867	22,263	3,735	45,922
1994	17,496	1,544	19,040	5,985	9,042	4,172	744	6,292	26,235	3,820	49,095
1995	15,310	1,991	17,301	7,827	11,801	3,509	956	3,038	27,131	159	44,591
1996	14,279	3,047	17,326	8,545	16,811	4,231	1,563	3,446	34,596	107	52,029
1997	12,871	2,459	15,330	7,198	18,448	3,335	1,248	2,255	32,484	18	47,832
1998	11,045	2,346	13,391	3,791	14,532	1,909	743	1,599	22,574	-	35,965
1999	10,975	1,995	12,970	3,217	15,863	1,858	655	1,499	23,092	9	36,071
2000	10,963	2,644	13,607	3,216	16,784	1,762	627	1,374	23,763	-	37,370
2001	11,734	2,215	13,949	3,588	17,051	1,607	441	1,665	24,352	-	38,301
2002	11,824	2,138	13,962	3,298	13,029	1,178	526	1,902	19,933	-	33,895
2001/4	2,991	536	3,527	608	2,831	288	61	355	4,143	-	7,670
2002/1	3,235	654	3,889	942	3,664	290	151	591	5,638	-	9,527
2002/2	3,880	706	4,586	1,068	3,706	262	166	377	5,579	-	10,165
2002/3	2,497	271	2,768	798	3,251	420	143	601	5,213	-	7,981
2002/4	2,212	507	2,719	490	2,408	206	66	333	3,503	-	6,222

- Canada -

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	
1989	60,631	36,857	97,488	21,436	51,494	12,941	2,304	2,271	90,446	3,568	191,502
1990	74,069	40,233	114,302	25,595	54,280	12,392	1,980	4,251	98,498	3,602	216,402
1991	86,895	54,054	140,949	22,310	48,072	9,965	1,958	5,252	87,557	4,247	232,753
1992	100,668	52,351	153,019	20,030	47,835	15,873	2,820	9,695	96,253	5,543	254,815
1993	112,575	30,631	143,206	23,028	50,017	16,706	3,391	12,625	105,767	7,750	256,723
1994	94,093	20,455	114,548	27,500	47,471	14,193	2,744	10,481	102,389	7,437	224,374
1995	77,324	28,544	105,868	29,322	57,921	11,432	2,854	5,164	106,693	304	212,865
1996	68,296	32,192	100,488	28,880	74,074	11,909	4,375	6,176	125,414	147	226,049
1997	59,891	27,662	87,553	25,490	83,013	10,406	3,927	5,593	128,429	46	216,028
1998	50,799	25,375	76,174	14,960	69,255	6,617	2,625	4,534	97,991	8	174,173
1999	55,247	25,415	80,662	14,780	81,458	6,155	2,595	4,265	109,253	9	189,924
2000	60,546	30,534	91,080	18,402	104,179	6,182	2,530	4,952	136,245	-	227,325
2001	66,680	28,111	94,791	21,676	119,362	6,095	2,156	6,334	155,623	-	250,414
2002	65,261	25,223	90,484	20,466	106,613	4,485	1,900	4,626	138,090	1	228,575
2001/4	16,765	7,358	24,123	3,685	21,681	1,134	367	1,107	27,974	-	52,097
2002/1	17,147	8,280	25,427	5,289	27,702	1,231	508	1,366	36,096	-	61,523
2002/2	20,314	8,044	28,358	7,026	34,333	1,209	542	1,166	44,276	-	72,634
2002/3	13,870	3,870	17,740	5,126	26,794	1,353	538	1,325	35,136	1	52,877
2002/4	13,930	5,029	18,959	3,025	17,784	692	312	769	22,582	-	41,541

British Columbia as a Percent of Canada

Year / Quarter	Social & Humanitarian			Economic							Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Retired	
1989	14.0%	7.1%	11.4%	7.4%	13.1%	24.7%	12.5%	41.9%	14.1%	38.8%	13.2%
1990	14.3%	6.5%	11.5%	8.7%	11.5%	28.7%	21.7%	47.3%	14.7%	40.4%	13.4%
1991	14.6%	6.0%	11.3%	9.6%	13.0%	29.2%	16.8%	53.0%	16.5%	46.1%	13.9%
1992	15.0%	5.7%	11.8%	12.2%	10.2%	25.0%	17.0%	46.7%	16.9%	47.0%	14.5%
1993	16.4%	4.9%	13.9%	14.7%	14.5%	24.4%	19.9%	54.4%	21.0%	48.2%	17.9%
1994	18.6%	7.5%	16.6%	21.8%	19.0%	29.4%	27.1%	60.0%	25.6%	51.4%	21.9%
1995	19.8%	7.0%	16.3%	26.7%	20.4%	30.7%	33.5%	58.8%	25.4%	52.3%	20.9%
1996	20.9%	9.5%	17.2%	29.6%	22.7%	35.5%	35.7%	55.8%	27.6%	72.8%	23.0%
1997	21.5%	8.9%	17.5%	28.2%	22.2%	32.0%	31.8%	40.3%	25.3%	39.1%	22.1%
1998	21.7%	9.2%	17.6%	25.3%	21.0%	28.8%	28.3%	35.3%	23.0%	-	20.6%
1999	19.9%	7.8%	16.1%	21.8%	19.5%	30.2%	25.2%	35.1%	21.1%	100.0%	19.0%
2000	18.1%	8.7%	14.9%	17.5%	16.1%	28.5%	24.8%	27.7%	17.4%	-	16.4%
2001	17.6%	7.9%	14.7%	16.6%	14.3%	26.4%	20.5%	26.3%	15.6%	-	15.3%
2002	18.1%	8.5%	15.4%	16.1%	12.2%	26.3%	27.7%	41.1%	14.4%	-	14.8%
2001/4	17.8%	7.3%	14.6%	16.5%	13.1%	25.4%	16.6%	32.1%	14.8%	-	14.7%
2002/1	18.9%	7.9%	15.3%	17.8%	13.2%	23.6%	29.7%	43.3%	15.6%	-	15.5%
2002/2	19.1%	8.8%	16.2%	15.2%	10.8%	21.7%	30.6%	32.3%	12.6%	-	14.0%
2002/3	18.0%	7.0%	15.6%	15.6%	12.1%	31.0%	26.6%	45.4%	14.8%	-	15.1%
2002/4	15.9%	10.1%	14.3%	16.2%	13.5%	29.8%	21.2%	43.3%	15.5%	-	15.0%

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March. 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

Immigration by Destination by Class
October - December, 2002

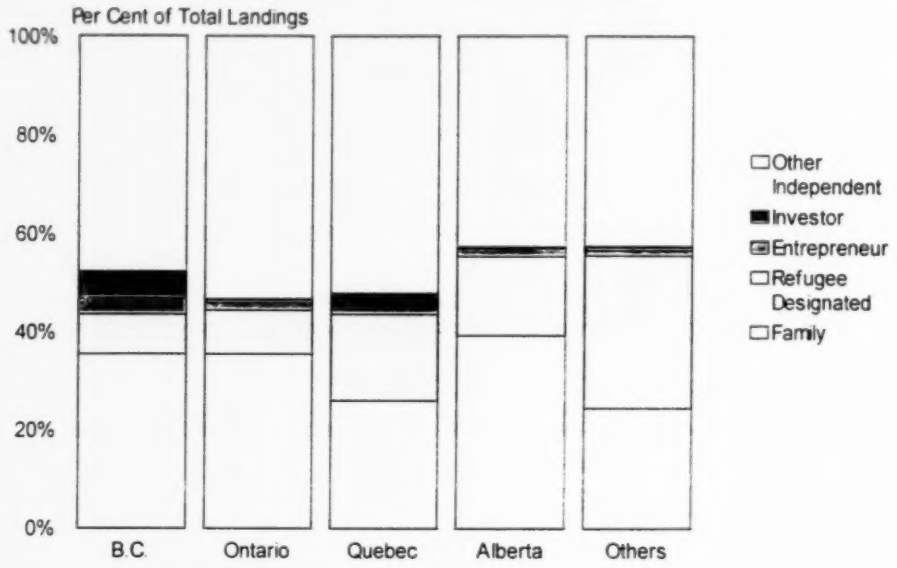


Table 3: Immigrant Landings by Province by Class

Province	Social & Humanitarian			Economic						Grand Total
	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	
2002										
NFLD	74	137	211	10	177	-	1	-	188	399
P.E.I.	30	50	80	2	21	-	5	-	28	108
N.S.	408	225	633	91	522	98	34	20	765	1,398
N.B.	193	158	351	35	287	5	1	26	354	705
Que	8,026	6,454	14,480	670	19,745	553	204	1,749	22,921	37,401
Ont	38,254	12,698	50,952	14,557	63,837	2,378	804	872	82,448	133,400
Man	947	971	1,918	268	2,314	4	82	8	2,676	4,594
Sask	402	600	1,002	79	532	11	21	11	654	1,656
Alta	4,946	1,774	6,720	1,440	6,012	249	213	38	7,952	14,672
B.C.	11,824	2,138	13,962	3,298	13,029	1,178	526	1,902	19,933	33,895
Territories	54	13	67	9	37	2	6	-	54	121
Not Stated	103	5	108	7	101	7	3	-	118	226
Canada	65,261	25,223	90,484	20,466	106,614	4,485	1,900	4,626	138,091	228,575
2002 Fourth Quarter										
NFLD	23	63	86	1	27	-	-	-	28	114
P.E.I.	3	11	14	-	12	-	-	-	12	26
N.S.	90	96	186	14	84	19	3	4	124	310
N.B.	42	54	96	7	52	-	-	-	59	155
Que	2,023	1,367	3,390	153	3,842	69	40	257	4,361	7,751
Ont	7,973	2,016	9,989	2,077	9,711	340	144	157	12,429	22,418
Man	212	244	456	22	479	-	20	8	529	985
Sask	103	166	269	8	108	-	-	3	119	388
Alta	1,216	499	1,715	252	1,024	53	39	7	1,375	3,090
B.C.	2,212	507	2,719	490	2,408	206	66	333	3,503	6,222
Territories	9	1	10	-	4	-	-	-	4	14
Not Stated	24	5	29	1	33	5	-	-	39	68
Canada	13,930	5,029	18,959	3,025	17,784	692	312	769	22,582	41,541

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

B.C. Immigration by Top 10 Source Countries by Class

October - December, 2002

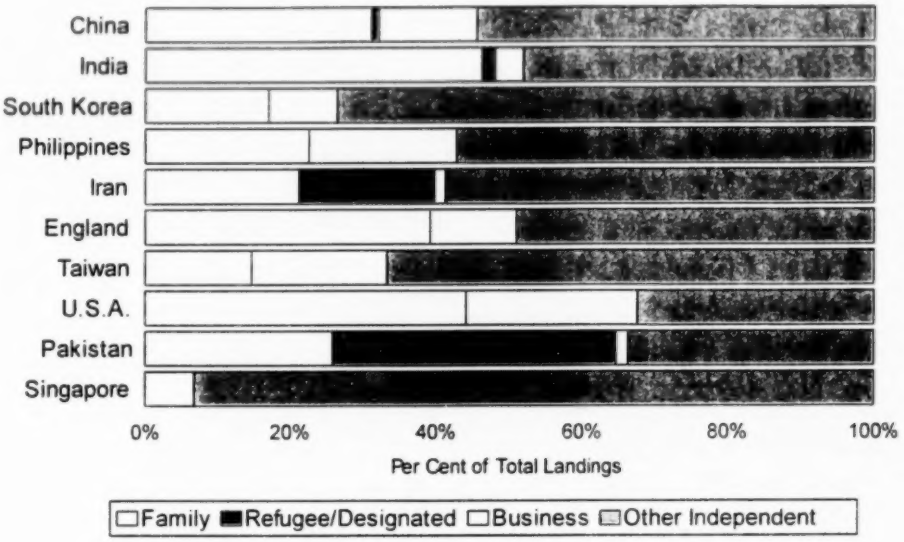


Table 4: B.C. Immigrant Landings by Source By Class, October to December, 2002

	Social & Humanitarian			Economic					
Province	Family	Refugee & Designated	Total	Assisted Relatives	Other Independents	Entre-preneurs	Self Employed	Investor	Total	Grand Total
World Area										
Europe	284	23	307	52	348	35	36	5	476	783
Africa	60	140	200	24	54	-	2	-	80	280
Asia	1,510	273	1,783	371	1,851	171	26	326	2,745	4,528
Australasia	41	1	42	7	61	-	-	-	68	110
N&C America	192	4	196	8	61	-	2	1	72	268
Caribbean	24	-	24	12	6	-	-	-	18	42
S. America	34	54	88	3	26	-	-	1	30	118
Oceania & Isl.	59	12	71	13	1	-	-	-	14	85
Not Stated	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Top 20 Source Countries										
China	506	16	522	56	828	20	7	190	1,101	1,623
India	524	20	544	48	116	17	4	-	185	729
South Korea	38	-	38	60	249	48	3	58	418	456
Philippines	122	-	122	11	144	4	-	-	159	281
Iran	56	49	105	39	61	17	5	2	124	229
England	80	-	80	16	88	23	5	1	133	213
Taiwan	23	-	23	26	84	26	6	48	190	213
U.S.A.	150	-	150	1	38	-	2	-	41	191
Pakistan	30	45	75	28	69	-	-	-	97	172
Singapore	7	-	7	29	69	12	-	4	114	121
Hong Kong	30	-	30	26	25	8	1	10	70	100
Afghanistan	7	86	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	93
Germany	27	-	27	4	37	5	15	-	61	88
Fiji	56	12	68	12	1	-	-	-	13	81
Japan	37	-	37	1	42	-	-	-	43	80
Sudan	1	75	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
South Africa	28	2	30	11	32	-	2	-	45	75
Russia	31	6	37	1	26	-	-	4	31	68
Indonesia	2	5	7	6	36	4	-	10	56	63
Australia	25	-	25	2	31	-	-	-	33	58
Others	432	191	623	113	432	22	16	6	589	1,212
All Sources	**2,212**	**507**	**2,719**	**490**	**2,408**	**206**	**66**	**333**	**3,503**	**6,222**

Source: *BC STATS,*
Date: *March, 2003*

Data Provided By:
Citizenship and Immigration Canada

GLOSSARY

Assisted Relatives Class-Includes relatives (distant) who, like all independent immigrants, are assessed against economic selection criteria, but also receive "points" because family members already in Canada are willing to help them become established.

Business Immigrants-Immigrants in the Entrepreneur, Investor, or Self-employed Class.

Convention Refugees-Includes those persons who meet the definition specified by the United Nations Refugee Convention.

Dependent Classes-Include those classes of immigrant who require sponsorship in Canada.

Designated Class-Includes those persons assessed under relaxed immigrant selection criteria who do not qualify as convention refugees under the United Nations' definition of refugees. In this Highlights, Designated Class also includes persons under the Deferred Removal Order Class in which landed immigrant status was granted to immigration applicants or unqualified refugee claimants after a deportation decision was revoked.

Economic Immigrants-Immigrants in the Assisted Relatives, Other Independents, Entrepreneur, Self-employed, or Investor Class.

Entrepreneur Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish or purchase a substantial interest in a business in Canada creating or maintaining employment for more than one Canadian citizen.

Family Class-Includes spouses, fiancés, dependent children, and parents or grandparents sponsored by a Canadian citizen.

Independent C lasses-Include those classes of immigrant who do not require sponsorship in Canada.

Investor Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) with a proven track record and substantial net worth who are willing to make a large investment for at least three years in specified activities that will contribute to the creation or continuation of employment opportunities in Canada.

Landed Immigrants-Immigrants who are granted permanent resident status in Canada, and who have actually entered Canada.

Other Independents-Includes those persons selected on the basis of the "point system", which measures the potential for successful establishment in Canada.

Retired Class-For immigration purposes a retiree is an independent immigrant (i.e. without sponsorship) 55 year or older with sufficient funds to maintain an adequate life style without government aid while living in Canada. This class has been eliminated in August 1991. Current landings in this class were immigrants who started the application process prior to the removal of this class.

Self Employed Class-Includes those persons (and dependents) who intend to establish a business in Canada that will employ him/herself, and will make a significant contribution to the economy.